The Midlothian Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan 2017 – 2020
I am delighted to present the first Midlothian Community Justice Outcomes Improvement plan which has been developed by a range of partner agencies on behalf of the Midlothian Community Planning Partnership. This ambitious plan sets out how we intend to build on the firm base that we have established to ensure that “Midlothian is a great place to grow, live and work.”

The new model for Community Justice, underpinned by the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016, has placed the planning and decision making to reduce offending and re-offending at a local level. This gives people who know their area best the opportunity to take part in the decision making.

We have carried out engagement and consultation events with the public to capture their thoughts on what can be done to reduce offending and re-offending and have incorporated these into our plan. By working in partnership we can help to effect positive change, both in our organisations and crucially with local people, changing behaviour through prevention and intervention that works.

We know that there is a connection between inequalities and offending and we strongly believe that by reducing inequalities there will be less crime and fewer victims.

Accomplishing a reduction in offending will be challenging but evidence shows that access to suitable housing, healthcare, employment, family relationships and substance misuse services are influential in achieving this. Community based sentences are more effective in reducing offending behaviour than short-term prison sentences. Community based sentences allow the individual to maintain access to services that can work with them to reduce their offending behaviour. Communities also benefit from Unpaid Work projects that are undertaken as part of community based sentencing.

In the past we have demonstrated successful partnership working and I believe that we will continue to develop this through working with communities, people with an offending history, their families and victims of crime in the implementation of this plan.

We will continually review the plan and report on progress while consulting with local communities as widely as possible so that what we deliver is effective and relevant to the people of Midlothian.

Eibhlin McHugh
Joint Director, Health and Social Care
The National Strategy for Community Justice

The following local and Scottish Government publications have been used in the development of the Midlothian Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan;

- National Strategy for Community Justice  
- Community Justice Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework  
- Guidance for Local Partners in the New Model for Community Justice  
- The Single Midlothian Plan 2016-17  
  [https://www.midlothian.gov.uk/info/200284/community_planning/214/community_planning](https://www.midlothian.gov.uk/info/200284/community_planning/214/community_planning)

The Scottish Government Vision for Community Justice is;

- Scotland is a safer, fairer and more inclusive nation where we:
  - Prevent and reduce further offending by addressing its underlying causes; and
  - Safely and effectively manage and support those who have committed offences to help them reintegrate into the community and realise their potential for the benefit of all citizens.

The Scottish Government’s Mission Statement for Community Justice is;

We will achieve this Vision by effectively implementing the Scottish Government’s plans for penal policy to:

- Deliver a decisive shift in the balance between community and custodial sentences by:
  - Increasing the use of community based interventions: and
  - Reducing the use of short term custodial sentences:
- Improve the reintegration from custody to community

The Scottish Government’s Priorities for Community Justice are;

Extensive consultation with stakeholders has made clear that the Scottish Government’s vision and mission will be delivered by prioritising action in the following areas:

- Improved community understanding and participation.
- Strategic planning and partnership working.
- Effective use of evidence-based interventions.
Equal access to services.

The Scottish Government's vision for Community Justice is underpinned by the following Principles:

- People must be held to account for their offences, in a way that recognises the impact on victims of crime and is mindful of risks to the public, while being proportionate and effective in preventing and reducing further offending.
- Re-integrating those who have committed offences into the community, and helping them to realise their potential, will create a safer and fairer society for all.
- Every intervention should maximise opportunities for preventing and reducing offending as early as possible, before problems escalate.
- Community justice outcomes cannot be improved by one stakeholder alone. We must work in partnership to address these complex issues.
- Informed communities who participate in community justice will lead to more effective services and policies with greater legitimacy.
- High quality, person-centred and collaborative services should be available to address the needs of those who have committed offences, their families, and victims of crime.

By community justice we mean: "the collection of individuals, agencies and services that work together to support, manage and supervise people who have committed offences, from the point of arrest, through prosecution, community disposal or custody and alternatives to these, until they are reintegrated into the community. Local communities and the third sector are a vital part of this process which aims to prevent and reduce further offending and the harm that it causes, to promote desistance, social inclusion, and citizenship."

The new model for Community Justice, underpinned by the Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016, will transform the community justice landscape to bring a local perspective to community justice. The new model places planning at the local level where decisions can be made by people who know their area best. A legal duty is placed on statutory Community Justice Partners to engage in this planning process and report annually on their progress towards improving community justice outcomes.

Partnership working is crucial to improving community justice outcomes and community planning partnerships have an important role to play in facilitating this. In addition to the statutory partners, this requires the input of a diverse range of individuals and organisations covering a wide-range of interests, including housing, employability, and health and wellbeing.

The third sector plays an important role in improving community justice outcomes. They are a source of innovation, responsiveness and flexibility, and can provide a meaningful connection to otherwise hard-to-reach service users and communities. The most effective way to improve outcomes for people and communities is by joined up working with the Third Sector at the planning stage.

Community is at the heart of the new model. Whether challenging stigma, employing people with convictions, or participating in community justice planning - improving community justice outcomes will require the involvement and support of local people and businesses. It is vital
that this includes victims of crime, people who have committed offences, families, and the community bodies that represent them.

The Community Justice (Scotland) Act 2016 places a legal duty on a range of statutory partners to plan and decide on how services are delivered within Midlothian to support prevention and a reduction in the number of people reoffending following a previous conviction. This approach aims to address the underlying causes of offending behaviour. Partners will work with a range of individuals and organisations that have a role to play in community justice. Statutory partners for community justice as outlined in the Act are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Police Scotland</th>
<th>Health Boards</th>
<th>Integrated Joint Boards for Health &amp; Social Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local Authorities</td>
<td>Scottish Prison Service</td>
<td>Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crown Office &amp; Procurator Fiscal Service</td>
<td>Scottish Fire &amp; Rescue Service</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills Development Scotland</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A national organisation has been established called Community Justice Scotland which will monitor performance across each local authority area in the achievement of seven common Community Justice Outcomes. A national strategy, performance indicators and a reporting framework set the strategic direction for partners and support delivery within Midlothian and more broadly across Scotland. Common outcomes are split between those that are either structural or person-centric and progress will be reported annually. All seven common outcomes form part of this plan:

**Structural Outcomes – What we deliver as partners**
- Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice
- Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way
- People have better access to the services they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability
- Effective interventions should be delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending.

**Person-centric Outcomes – Changes to users**
- Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety being addressed
- People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities
- Individual’s resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced.
There is a strong evidence base that identifies the underlying causes of offending behaviour and those factors that can be a positive effect on attitudes and prevalence of future offending known as criminogenic needs. The complex needs that services support have been identified as:

- Availability of suitable Housing
- Health
- Education and Training
- Relationships with friends and family
- Substance misuse
- Financial difficulties
- Attitudes to offending
- Employment
- Mental Health

The Midlothian Community Justice Outcomes Improvement Plan sets out the improvement actions identified as being necessary to support achievement of the common outcomes.
**Governance**

The Midlothian Community Safety & Justice Partnership Board has been established to coordinate and oversee community justice transition in Midlothian. The Board has responsibility for the implementation of the improvement actions contained within this plan and content of the national strategy. Members will report annually on the indicators contained within the national Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework.

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 creates the legislative framework for community planning in Scotland. It places a duty on specific statutory partners to contribute towards improving outcomes through community planning.

One of the strategic priorities within community planning is reducing inequalities; this includes all of the services that support the reduction of offending and reoffending.

The intended lifetime of the plan will be three years with progress continually monitored by the Midlothian Community Safety & Justice Partnership Board and reported annually to Community Justice Scotland.

The statutory partners are required to review this plan throughout the three year period, and in the following circumstances, to determine when a new plan is required:

- When a revised National Performance Framework for Community Justice is published
- When a revised National Strategy for Community Justice is published
- When a revised (Community Planning Partnership) Local Outcomes Improvement Plan for the local authority area is published.

Throughout the development of this plan full consideration has been given to Environmental, Economic and Equality and Human Rights issues and an Integrated Impact Assessment has been completed and can be found on the Midlothian Council website.

A copy of this plan is available on the Midlothian Council website.

A glossary of terms and acronyms can be found in Appendix 1.
Midlothian Community Safety and Justice Partnership structure

- Council
- Community Planning Board
- Community Planning Working Group
- Community Safety and Justice Partnership Board
- Community Safety Delivery Group
- Community Justice Working Group
- Community Safety & Justice Partnership Sub-Groups
- Critical Services Oversight Group
- Police and Fire & Rescue Scrutiny Board
Midlothian Council Profile

Midlothian’s population in 2015 was estimated as being 87,390 in the Mid-Year Populations estimates published by the National Records of Scotland (NRS), an increase of 4,203 on the Census 2011 estimate of 83,187, and a 5.05% increase on the 2001 Census record. Midlothian’s population is growing. The most recent population projection predicts a population of 99,090 by 2027 (previously predicted as 93,672 by 2027). There is reason to believe that the population will exceed this prediction.

There has been an overall reduction in recorded crime of 1,624 crimes (28%) over the last six years. Crimes involving dishonesty make up 31% of all recorded crime. Miscellaneous offences (including minor assault, and breach of the peace) account for 27% of recorded crime. Crimes of vandalism account for a further 16%. More serious crimes of indecency (sexual offences) and violence make up 3% of total crime in Midlothian collectively. Reported incidents of domestic abuse are increasing in Midlothian, with 2015/16 seeing 1,102 incidents of domestic abuse which is comparable (-0.7%) with the five-year average figure of 1,110.

Early intervention through adoption of the Whole Systems Approach is reducing the number of youth offences (8-17 year olds) reported to the Scottish Children’s Reporter Administration.

The Midlothian Profile 2016 is a compilation of statistical and research information and features detailed information at local authority, intermediate geography, multi-member ward and the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) datazone. The full report can be found at www.midlothian.gov.uk/downloads/download/31/community_planning_structure_and_profile
# Summary of the Key Issues Affecting Offending in Midlothian

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Crimes (groups 1-5)</th>
<th>No. of Crimes Recorded - Midlothian</th>
<th>Rate per 10,000 Population - Midlothian</th>
<th>Rate per 10,000 Population - Scotland</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 1: crimes of violence</td>
<td>4015</td>
<td>4320</td>
<td>4445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 2: sexual crimes</td>
<td>104</td>
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<td>Group 3: crimes of dishonesty</td>
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<td>92</td>
<td>127</td>
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<tr>
<td>Group 4: fire-raising, malicious mischief, etc.</td>
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<td>2302</td>
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<tr>
<td>Group 5: other crimes</td>
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<td>1101</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>815</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Crimes Detected - Midlothian</th>
<th>Detection Rate (%) - Midlothian</th>
<th>Detection Rate (%) - Scotland</th>
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<tr>
<td>Group 1: crimes of violence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Group 2: sexual crimes</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Group 3: crimes of dishonesty</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Group 4: fire-raising, malicious mischief, etc.</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>833</td>
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<tr>
<td>Group 5: other crimes</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>258</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>701</td>
<td>831</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Education and Employment – Key Facts**

- School leaver destinations are largely positive in Midlothian (93.5%) and comparatively high with neighbouring council areas and Scotland as a whole.

- Significantly more school leavers go straight into employment following high school education than the rest of Scotland (31.4% > 21.7%). The percentage of school leavers pursuing further education is much lower (27.3% < 38.3%).

- More young people in Midlothian have no qualifications than in the rest of Scotland (10% > 7%) and significantly less young people have qualifications at HNC level or higher (14% < 24%).

- At 75%, employment rates in Midlothian are higher than Scottish and UK averages.

- Midlothian’s lowest employment rates are found in Dalkeith, where one intermediate data zone can be found among the 10% most employment deprived areas in Scotland.

- Imprisonment rates are significantly higher for individuals coming from areas of income deprivation. Males in particular were found to be 4 times more likely to be convicted if they have resided in the top decile of income deprived areas.

- All Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LSCMI) data was analysed between January 2012 and January 2013 and this indicated that of those assessed, 71% left school at the minimum leaving age and 70% were unemployed at the time the assessment was carried out.

**Health – Key Facts**

- Although outcomes are generally improving for most people in Scotland and Midlothian they are not improving fast enough for the poorest and most disadvantaged sections of our society, nor for those who face barriers because of their race, gender, age, disability, sexual orientation or religion or belief.

- Those who have the least access to income, employment and good housing experience higher levels of ill health; often have less physical and psychological resilience to meet challenges; and less power and influence to effect change.

- The poorest health outcomes in Midlothian are found within an intermediate area of Mayfield. This is followed by two intermediate areas of Dalkeith. These data zones were found to be among the 7% most health deprived areas of Scotland.

- Many types of physical or mental impairment have the ability to affect the individual’s access to education, employment, appropriate housing and social interaction, increasing their vulnerability to crime.

- Nationally, around 20% to 30% of people within the criminal justice system are affected by a learning disability.
• According to Scottish Prison Service (SPS) findings, males with a repeated offending history and females with an offending history are most likely to be active smokers.

Substance Misuse – Key Facts

• Problematic substance misuse is relatively high in Midlothian, with 11 intermediate areas presenting high levels of hazardous alcohol consumption and a number of areas showing drug prevalence to be as high as 7%-10% of the population.

• Substance misuse is generally most prevalent among the adult male population, however, a greater rate of females with an offending history and young people with convictions in Scottish prison/YOI custody report being under the influence of a substance at the time of their offence.

• Around 36% of Lothian clients known to drug related support services are subject to legal proceedings.

• Recent data found that around 12% of police reports for the Midlothian area feature the alcohol aggravator tag. Based on victim reports, the true prevalence is estimated to be significantly higher.

• A large extent of alcohol related crime in Midlothian is violent (28%).

• 35% of the most prolific people with convictions in Scottish prisons state funding a drug habit played a role in their offending.

• LSCMI information gathered between January 2012 and January 2013 indicated that of the individuals subject to risk assessment by Criminal Justice social work:
  • 65% had an alcohol problem at some point
  • 34% recorded a current alcohol problem
  • 60% had a drug problem at some point
  • 31% indicated a current drug problem
  • In addition the LSCMI data from this period tells us that for those individuals with substance misuse issues, 100% said it had influenced their offending behaviour, 82% reported it had affected their family and marital relationships, and 50% reported a negative impact on their education or employment.

Housing – Key Facts

• Unsuitable accommodation, unstable accommodation or homelessness can have a multitude of negative impacts to an individual’s opportunities and personal wellbeing. An absence of a stable address limits access to facilities and services and increases barriers to meeting social/educational/employability needs.
• The risk of becoming homeless significantly increases with a custodial sentence. The population of prison leavers who become homeless in Scotland is 25%, much higher than in the general population where homelessness presentation is 0.8%.

• Approximately two thirds of ex-prisoners who become homeless upon liberation from prison will reoffend.

• Short term accommodation is often used as a temporary solution for homeless people with an offending history due to housing pressure. Associated problems with these facilities often include alcohol or drug misuse or relapse, association with negative influences, financial costs (and methods of funding costs) and a loss of freedom.

• Midlothian Council is significantly reducing the provision of emergency bed and breakfast bed spaces due to the associated problems of this type of accommodation and higher risk of re-offending. An additional 58 supported bed spaces have been developed, based in 2 new supported accommodation projects. Accommodation is professionally managed and support is provided to individuals to ensure they have the appropriate life skills to manage and maintain a tenancy and live independently within and make a positive contribution to the community.

**Mental Health – Key Facts**

• The proportion of Midlothian residents who are prescribed drugs for a mental health condition is slightly higher than the Scottish average at 16.4%.

• Stigmas towards individuals with mental health issues can influence a person’s willingness to seek help and thereby restrict opportunities for support and treatment.

• It is estimated that around 4.5% of prisoners have a severe or enduring mental health condition, compared to the estimated 1-1.5% of the general population.

• 14% of prisoners in Scottish prisons have a history of a psychiatric disorder

• Findings from the Commission on Women Offenders estimate that the percentage of women serving in Scottish prisons who have been affected by a mental health problem may be as high as 80%.

• The likelihood of displaying signs of schizophrenia, mood/affective disorders or a personality disorder were significantly higher in perpetrators of a violent crime, sexually violent crime or homicide.

• The LSCMI data gathered for 12 months between 2012 and 2013 suggests that of those assessed 40% suffered from low self-esteem and 36% experienced chronic anxiety.
Positive Attitudes – Key Facts

- Pro-criminal attitudes of most people with convictions, as assessed by Criminal Justice Social Work in Midlothian, are generally low. Indications of pro-criminal attitudes tend to be more prevalent in people with convictions over the age of 30. However, it should be noted that this analysis is based on information gathered during an initial assessment and only two factors that are gathered.

- The greatest shifts in pro-criminal attitude score following positive intervention can be found among young people with convictions.

- Attitudes towards people with an offending history may provide evidence for limitations to positive opportunities. Stigmatisation can cause barriers for community integration and hinder people with offending histories the ability to make changes to an offending lifestyle.

- The LSCMI data indicates that 34% of those assessed had pro-criminal attitudes.

Positive Relationships – Key Facts

- Family environments can have significant impacts on the likelihood of future offending. Around 37% of UK prisoners report that someone else in their family has been found guilty of a criminal offence.

- Studies suggest that around 29% of UK prisoners report experiences of emotional, physical or sexual abuse in their childhood. 41% report that they observed violence in their home as a child.

- People with an offending history who have had Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) may be more likely to be reconvicted following prison release. A study found that 58% of prisoners who had experienced abuse as a child were reconvicted (compared to 50% who had not) and 58% of prisoners who had been witness to violence as a child were reconvicted (compared to 48% who had not).

- Midlothian has one of the highest domestic abuse rates in Scotland (6th highest of all 32 LAs). There are 128 reported instances per 10,000 population, significantly higher than the average rates across Scotland is 108 instances per 10,000 population.

- 1 in 4 women will experience domestic violence in their lifetime. If applied to the female population in Midlothian then an estimated 9,145 women are likely to experience domestic abuse in their lifetime.

- Only around 35% of violent incidents against women are reported to the police.

- In 41% of domestic abuse cases, the victim and perpetrator were ex-partners or ex-spouses.

- 43% of prisoners in Scotland report being witness to inter-parental/carer violence as a child.
• 27% of adult prisoners in Scotland and 34% of young offenders in Polmont report being in care for a period of time in their upbringing.

• From LSCMI information we know that of individuals involved with Criminal Justice social work:
  • 50% had unsatisfactory parental relationships
  • 36% had criminal family/spouse relationships
  • 29% had unsatisfactory relationships with other relatives
  • 28% had an unsatisfactory marital or equivalent situation
The Midlothian Outcome Improvement Plan

A set of Common Outcomes and indicators has been developed and are to be used by all Partnerships. These Common Outcomes have been developed using existing evidence that is strongly linked to supporting an individual’s desistance from offending.

The Common Outcomes comprise of structural and person-centric outcomes. The structural outcomes are those which the statutory Community Justice Partners have greater direct control over and the person-centric outcomes are affected by a range of factors with statutory partners playing a significant role in delivering support and encouraging change. People with convictions have complex needs and addressing these needs is often vital to preventing and reducing further offending.

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**Structural Outcomes**

**What we deliver as partners**

- Communities improve their understanding and participation in community justice
- Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way
- Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending
- People have better access to the services they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability

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**Person-centric Outcomes**

**Changes to Users**

- Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety being addressed.
- People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute though education, employment and leisure activities
- Individuals resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced
The Midlothian Approach

Community Perception and Understanding

In September 2016 the Midlothian Community Safety and Justice Partnership carried out an engagement exercise with communities to find out what people and groups felt were the causes of crime in their area and what could be done to reduce this. A total of 122 responses were received and we asked respondents to rate a number of supports that are known to reduce offending and the results showed that the highest percentage of respondents felt that support to address mental health issues, victims of abuse, tackle youth anti-social behaviour and drug abuse were the most important issues. The lowest positive response was for supporting people with an offending history to find suitable housing and assistance with financial matters. The views of respondents are reflected in our plan.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>No. Answered</th>
<th>% High</th>
<th>% Med</th>
<th>% Low</th>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>68.6</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>30.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>114</td>
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<td>Attitudes</td>
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<td>Youth ASB</td>
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<td>16.7</td>
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<td>Parenting/Family Life</td>
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<td>Victims of abuse</td>
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<td>12.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mental health</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>88.5</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The responses to the questionnaire highlighted that little was known about Community Justice by members of the public and this demonstrates that a significant amount of work needs to be done to inform community groups and the public about Community Justice and what action is being taken in Midlothian to reduce offending and re-offending.

Strategic Analysis

The Midlothian Community Safety and Justice Partnership carried out a strategic analysis of Mental Health, Health, Positive Attitudes, Positive Relationships, Housing, Substance Misuse and Education, Employment and Training along with an analysis of services currently available in Midlothian. From this we have been able to identify gaps in service delivery and areas that need to be improved. This has formed the spine of the Midlothian Outcomes Improvement Plan.

Whole System/House of Care Approach

In Midlothian we believe that a whole-systems approach needs to be taken to reduce offending and re-offending with all partners playing significant roles.
The approach being taken in Midlothian is similar to the Health and Social Care “House of Care” which encourages services to deliver in a co-ordinated manner to support individuals addressing the underlying issues causing their offending. This approach supports and enables people to articulate their own needs and decide on their own priorities, through a process of joint decision making, goal setting and action planning.

The House of Care approach aims to address inequalities through proportionate universalism with specific targeting in areas of geographic deprivation and with particular groups. At the heart of this approach we will focus, with service users, on good conversations, what’s important, personal outcomes and care and support planning.

**Priorities**

It is considered by the Midlothian Community Safety & Justice Partnership that for individuals to reduce their offending and re-offending behaviour it is necessary for there to be significant progress in delivering the structural outcomes.

The short term priorities for the Midlothian Community Safety and Justice Partnership will be to ensure significant progress is made in delivering the structural outcomes whilst also delivering progress to achieving the person-centric outcomes.
Self Evaluation and Improvement

Throughout the life-span of this plan the Midlothian Community Safety and Justice Partnership will review progress towards the Structural and Person-centric Outcomes. Self evaluation will be at the heart of improvement and the Care Inspectorate “Guide to self-evaluation for community justice in Scotland” will be central to this. The guide can be found on the Care Inspectorate website www.careinspectorate.com.

Improvement will be carried out on a continual basis and the Scottish Government’s “3-Step Improvement Framework for Scotland’s Public Services” will be the methodology used to create lasting improvement.
STRUCTURAL OUTCOMES

Community Justice Outcome;

- Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning and service provision.

Community Justice Indicators;

- Activities carried out to engage with ‘communities’ as well as other relevant constituencies.
- Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning and service provision.
- Participation in community justice, such as co-production and joint delivery.
- Level of community awareness of/satisfaction with work undertaken as part of a CPO.
- Evidence from questions to be used in local surveys/citizens panels etc.
- Perceptions of the local crime rate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref. No.</th>
<th>Improvement Action</th>
<th>Lead Officer or Organisation</th>
<th>Completion Date</th>
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<td>SO1.1</td>
<td>Develop a communication plan to help raise the profile of Community Justice within Midlothian.</td>
<td>Community Justice Planning</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
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<td>SO1.2</td>
<td>Use appropriate communication channels, including social media, to promote understanding of Community Justice and a raised awareness of Criminal Justice processes</td>
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<td>March 2019</td>
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<td>SO1.3</td>
<td>Further develop the Unpaid Work strategy to develop a co-production approach where partners encourage the development of life skills.</td>
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<td>March 2019</td>
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<td>Improve the general public’s understanding and recognition of community based sentences</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Work in partnership to raise public awareness of crime prevention through campaigns and crime prevention initiatives</td>
<td>Community Safety Partnership</td>
<td>March 2020</td>
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</table>
Community Justice Outcome;
- Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way

Community Justice Indicators;
- Services are planned for and delivered in a strategic and collaborative way.
- Partners have leveraged resource for community justice.
- Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across organisational/professional/ geographical boundaries.
- Partners illustrate effective engagement and collaborative partnership working with the authorities responsible for the delivery of MAPPA.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SO2.1</td>
<td>Develop information sharing protocols which will enable information to be shared between partner agencies.</td>
<td>Community Justice Working Group</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO2.2</td>
<td>Partner agencies to agree and implement strategies to build environments to minimise the incidence of crime.</td>
<td>Police Scotland</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO2.3</td>
<td>Further development of the Midlothian Prison Protocol For Accommodation to ensure that nobody is released from HMP Edinburgh without stable accommodation.</td>
<td>Scottish Prison Service/Housing/Lifeline</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO2.4</td>
<td>Review effectiveness of drug and alcohol services in light of funding reduction to the Midlothian and East Lothian Drug and Alcohol Partnership.</td>
<td>MELDAP</td>
<td>December 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO2.5</td>
<td>Provide appropriate training on alcohol and drug misuse for staff in partner agencies ensuring that existing staff receive refresher training and new staff receive training.</td>
<td>MELDAP</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO2.6</td>
<td>Support and review interventions for schools to address the attitudes that underpin physical, emotional and sexual violence towards women and girls.</td>
<td>Public Protection Office/Education</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO2.7</td>
<td>Create further relevant and realistic Unpaid Work placements for people on Community Payback Orders which will ensure pay back to communities as well as facilitating skills development</td>
<td>Criminal Justice Social Work/</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO2.8</td>
<td>Develop and deliver appropriate Trauma Informed training to inform practice and service delivery across all relevant partner agencies.</td>
<td>NHS Lothian/Public Protection Office</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO2.9</td>
<td>Strategic partners will deliver service overviews to other Community Justice services to increase awareness of available resources and encourage collaborative working.</td>
<td>All Strategic Partners</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO2.10</td>
<td>Carry out self-evaluation, using the Care Inspectorate’s “Guide to Self-evaluation for Community Justice in Scotland” of Community Justice services in Midlothian to identify</td>
<td>Community Justice Working Group</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
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<td>areas for improvement.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S02.11</td>
<td>Continue to develop strong partnership working to ensure effective management of offenders under MAPPA processes</td>
<td>Criminal Justice Social Work</td>
<td>March 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S02.12</td>
<td>Develop opportunities to promote awareness and access to interventions to reduce the risk of becoming involved in offending behaviour. This will include support for those concerned about substance misuse, financial concerns or sexually inappropriate thoughts or behaviour.</td>
<td>Criminal Justice Social Work</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S02.13</td>
<td>Ensure that feedback is obtained from women involved in the Caledonian system at an appropriate stage of intervention not just at the end of service.</td>
<td>Criminal Justice Social Work</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Community Justice Outcome;

- Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending.

Community Justice Indicators;

- Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of further offending.
- Use of “other activities requirement” in Community Payback Orders (CPOs).
- Effective risk management for public protection.
- Quality of CPOs and DTTOs.
- Reduced use of custodial sentences and remand
  - Balance between community sentences relative to short custodial sentences under 1 year;
  - Proportion of people appearing from custody who are remanded.
- The delivery of interventions targeted at problem drug and alcohol use.
- Numbers of police recorded warnings, police diversion, fiscal measures, fiscal diversion, supervised bail, community sentences (including CPOs, DTTOs and RLOs).
- Number of short-term sentences under 1 year.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SO3.1</td>
<td>Implement Mentors in Violence Prevention across all Midlothian secondary schools to support early intervention and prevention.</td>
<td>Education/Police Scotland</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO3.2</td>
<td>Implement Fearless across all Midlothian secondary schools to support early intervention and prevention.</td>
<td>Education/Police Scotland</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO3.3</td>
<td>Scottish Fire and Rescue Service to explore opportunities to extend the HM Young Offenders Institution Polmont programme to include options after release.</td>
<td>Scottish Fire and Rescue Service</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO3.4</td>
<td>Further develop a Whole Systems Approach with a focus on early intervention, diversion from prosecution, alternatives to secure custody and care.</td>
<td>Children &amp; Families Service</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO3.5</td>
<td>Continue to support the development of recovery oriented systems of care by creating a recovery hub.</td>
<td>MELDAP</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO3.6</td>
<td>Support access to current role model and mentoring opportunities and to develop these where required to enable young people and adults to achieve their full potential.</td>
<td>Skills Development Scotland</td>
<td>March 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO3.7</td>
<td>Maintain sufficient numbers of staff trained in LSCMI, Caledonian system, Making Forward Changes and Risk Practice training for high risk offenders to ensure that effective assessments and interventions are delivered for those on Court orders and release licences.</td>
<td>Criminal Justice Social Work</td>
<td>March 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO3.8</td>
<td>Ensure that Courts are provided with relevant and appropriate options for disposal according to effective practice and research and tailored to the individual’s assessed risk and needs.</td>
<td>Criminal Justice Social Work</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO3.9</td>
<td>Complete the review of Unpaid Work in Midlothian to ensure that we consistently work towards the 3 overarching aims of National Outcomes and Standards: safety, justice and social inclusion.</td>
<td>Criminal Justice Social Work</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>SO3.10</td>
<td>Further develop links with adult education and 3rd sector providers to increase the availability of courses and programmes for those subject to CPOs.</td>
<td>Criminal Justice Social Work/Lifelong Learning and Employability</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO3.11</td>
<td>Ensure that staff have appropriate awareness and skills related to effective means of engaging with service users, such as motivational interviewing and trauma informed practice.</td>
<td>Criminal Justice Social Work</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Community Justice Outcome;

- People have better access to the services they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability.

Community Justice Indicators;

- Partners have identified and are overcoming structural barriers for people accessing services.
- Existence of joint-working arrangements such as processes/protocols to ensure access to services to address underlying needs
- Initiatives to facilitate access to services.
- Speed of access to mental health services.
- Speed of access to drug and alcohol services.
- % of people released from a custodial sentence:
  - Registered with a GP;
  - Have suitable accommodation;
  - Have had a benefits eligibility check.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SO4.1</td>
<td>Identify and address issues that arise from the introduction of Universal Credit Full Service in Midlothian.</td>
<td>Universal Credit Operational Delivery Group</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO4.2</td>
<td>Further develop the Mental Wellbeing Access Point approach to improve access to appropriate community support and services.</td>
<td>Mental Health Services</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO4.3</td>
<td>Ensure seamless transition for all people moving from child mental health services into adult health and care services.</td>
<td>Mental Health Services/NHS Lothian</td>
<td>September 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO4.4</td>
<td>Ensure that all people with an offending history have an improved understanding of local Health services and have access to essential medical services e.g. GP and dentist.</td>
<td>Scottish Prison Service/ NHS Lothian</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO4.5</td>
<td>Develop the Fresh Start (Arrest Referral) programme to provide speedy access to services following arrest.</td>
<td>Community Justice Planning</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO4.6</td>
<td>Develop the Electronic Monitoring Champion role to provide access to services following Court disposal of an electronic tag.</td>
<td>Community Justice Co-ordinator</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO4.7</td>
<td>Increase the number of people being released from prison accepting voluntary throughcare</td>
<td>Scottish Prison Service/Lifeline</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO4.8</td>
<td>Increase the uptake, of people with an offending history or people who have been affected by offending, of learning opportunities to increase their employability.</td>
<td>Department for Work and Pensions/ Victim Support Scotland</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO4.9</td>
<td>Provision of support to young people on release from prison to enable them to gain sustainable employment.</td>
<td>Skills Development Scotland</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO4.10</td>
<td>Removal of barriers to employment by supporting actions to work with the business community to reduce stigma towards those that have a history of offending or have been affected by offending</td>
<td>Skills Development Scotland</td>
<td>March 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO4.11</td>
<td>All partners will as far as possible ensure that victims of crime receive the support they need e.g. by referring to Victim Support Scotland and/or other partners as appropriate</td>
<td>Community Justice Working Group</td>
<td>March 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO4.12</td>
<td>Ensure all persons with an offending history or people who have been affected by offending, have access to suitable accommodation, health and wellbeing</td>
<td>Housing/Health</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PERSON-CENTRIC OUTCOMES

Community Justice Outcome;
- Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety being addressed.

Community Justice Indicators;
- Individual have made progress against the outcome.

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PC1.1</td>
<td>Ensure all people on discharge from prison have access to the appropriate medication including Take Home Naloxene (THN).</td>
<td>/NHS Lothian</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC1.2</td>
<td>Ensure that all people on discharge from prison have access to a benefits check to ensure that they are in receipt of the correct benefits.</td>
<td>Department for Work and Pensions/</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC1.3</td>
<td>Ensure that all people on discharge from prison have information on health care services in Midlothian</td>
<td>Health &amp; Social Care Partnership</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC1.4</td>
<td>Ensure that all people on discharge from remand have information on health care services in Midlothian</td>
<td>Health &amp; Social Care Partnership</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC1.5</td>
<td>Monitor an individual’s progress through their CPO (supervision) using LSCMI</td>
<td>Criminal Justice Social Work</td>
<td>September 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC1.6</td>
<td>Develop the CJSW Exit Questionnaire to more effectively measure changes in an individual’s life circumstances and to identify gaps in service provision and improvements that can be made.</td>
<td>Criminal Justice Social Work</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC1.7</td>
<td>Increase the numbers of individuals successfully completing CPOs</td>
<td>Criminal Justice Social Work</td>
<td>March 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC1.8</td>
<td>Ensure all people affected by offending have access to home safety assessments</td>
<td>Scottish Fire and Rescue Service</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Community Justice Outcome;

- People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities.

Community Justice Indicators;

- Individual have made progress against the outcome.

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<tr>
<td>PC2.1</td>
<td>Develop further opportunities for the Unpaid Work team to carry out work in the areas of Midlothian that are most affected by anti-social behaviour.</td>
<td>Criminal Justice Social Work</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC2.2</td>
<td>Increase opportunities for the unpaid work team to carry out work with community groups to help build positive relationships between services users and the community.</td>
<td>Criminal Justice Social Work</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC2.3</td>
<td>Further utilise the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory to assess risk and need factors to analyse offending related needs and evaluate the impact of services.</td>
<td>Criminal Justice Social Work</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC2.4</td>
<td>Increase the number of short term prisoners being given day release to carry out work placements.</td>
<td>Scottish Prison Service</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC2.5</td>
<td>Improve skills for learning, life and work for people with an offending history or those at risk of offending.</td>
<td>Lifelong Learning &amp; Employability/Skills Development Scotland/Criminal Justice Social Work</td>
<td>March 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC2.6</td>
<td>Develop opportunities for young people charged with offences to carry out restorative justice activities in communities.</td>
<td>Children’s Services</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC2.7</td>
<td>Provide and develop the Rural Skills programme for those on Community Orders</td>
<td>Criminal Justice Social Work</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Community Justice Outcome;

- Individual’s resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced.

Community Justice Indicators;

- Individual have made progress against the outcome.

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<tr>
<td>PC3.1</td>
<td>Increase the number of referrals to services for women e.g. (Spring and Smile).</td>
<td>Community Justice Planning</td>
<td>March 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC3.2</td>
<td>Ensure that all people being released from custody by the Scottish Prison Service have access to a bank account to ensure speedy payments of benefits.</td>
<td>Scottish Prison Service</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC3.3</td>
<td>Ensure all people with an offending history have access to key services, such as addictions and mental health, and are provided with opportunities to establish positive social networks</td>
<td>NHS Lothian/Lifeline</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC3.4</td>
<td>Develop independent living skills for young people and adults with an offending history to reduce the risk of homelessness.</td>
<td>Housing/</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC3.5</td>
<td>Ensure that Criminal Justice Social Work staff are skilled and trained in change programmes such as Caledonian and MFMC.</td>
<td>Criminal Justice Social Work</td>
<td>March 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC3.6</td>
<td>Develop life skills programme for males aged 18 - 26 who are at risk or who are involved in offending behaviour.</td>
<td>Criminal Justice Social Work</td>
<td>March 2019</td>
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</table>
### Outcomes, Performance and Improvement Framework Qualitative Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Outcome</th>
<th>Community Justice Indicators</th>
<th>Midlothian Indicators</th>
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</table>
| Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning and service provision. | • Activities carried out to engage with ‘communities’ as well as other relevant constituencies.  
• Consultation with communities as part of community justice planning and service provision.  
• Participation in community justice, such as co-production and joint delivery.  
• Level of community awareness of/satisfaction with work undertaken as part of a CPO.  
• Evidence from questions to be used in local surveys/citizens panels etc.  
• Perceptions of the local crime rate. | • Social media activity  
• Public awareness of community justice  
• Number of engagement and consultation responses  
• Public awareness of the work of the Criminal Justice Social Work Team including Unpaid Work.  
• Feedback from the beneficiaries of Unpaid Work projects.  
• Increase in the number of referrals for Unpaid Work projects. |
| Partners plan and deliver services in a more strategic and collaborative way. | • Services are planned for and delivered in a strategic and collaborative way.  
• Partners have leveraged resource for community justice.  
• Development of community justice workforce to work effectively across organisational/professional/geographical boundaries.  
• Partners illustrate effective engagement and collaborative partnership working with the authorities responsible for the delivery of MAPPA. | • Number of people from Midlothian released from HMP Edinburgh without stable accommodation  
• Number of staff trained on alcohol and drug misuse  
• MAPPA key performance indicators  
• Information from MAPPA multi-agency file audits  
• Number of MAPPA awareness sessions and feedback from participants  
• Number of staff that attend Trauma Informed training  
• The number of BREEAM and Secure By Design applications |
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<th>Common Outcome</th>
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<th>Midlothian Indicators</th>
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</table>
| Effective interventions are delivered to prevent and reduce the risk of further offending. | • Targeted interventions have been tailored for and with an individual and had a successful impact on their risk of further offending.  
• Use of “other activities requirement” in Community Payback Orders (CPOs).  
• Effective risk management for public protection.  
• Quality of CPOs and DTTOs.  
• Reduced use of custodial sentences and remand  
  o Balance between community sentences relative to short custodial sentences under 1 year;  
  o Proportion of people appearing from custody who are remanded.  
• The delivery of interventions targeted at problem drug and alcohol use.  
• Numbers of police recorded warnings, police diversion, fiscal measures, fiscal diversion, supervised bail, community sentences (including CPOs, DTTOs and RLOs).  
• Number of short-term sentences under 1yr. | • Balance between community sentences and short term custodial services  
• Community Payback Order Other activities  
• Feedback from end of order/licence questionnaires  
• CPO performance indicators  
• Data from programmed work such as Caledonian and MFMC  
• Reoffending rates for sexual and violent offenders managed under MAPPA  
• Number of referrals to MELD  
• Number of Alcohol Brief Interventions delivered  
• Number of Police recorded disposals  
• Number of Procurator Fiscal disposals  
• Number of schools adopting Mentors in Violence  
• Number of schools adopting Fearless  
• Edinburgh and Midlothian Offender Recover Service (Lifeline) performance information |
| People have better access to the services they require, including welfare, health and wellbeing, housing and employability. | • Partners have identified and are overcoming structural barriers for people accessing services.  
• Existence of joint-working arrangements such as processes/protocols to ensure access to services to address underlying needs  
• Initiatives to facilitate access to services.  
• Speed of access to mental health services.  
• Speed of access to drug and alcohol services. | • Mental Health service waiting lists  
• Drug and alcohol Heat target data  
• Number and percentage of people utilising the Fresh Start (Arrest/Referral) programme  
• Number and percentage of people being released from prison taking up voluntary throughcare  
• Number and percentage of people being discharged from prison that have access to appropriate medication |
| Life chances are improved through needs, including health, financial inclusion, housing and safety being addressed. | % of people released from a custodial sentence:  
- Registered with a GP;  
- Have suitable accommodation;  
- Have had a benefits eligibility check. | Number and percentage of people being discharged from custody that have access to appropriate medication  
- Number and percentage of people being discharged from prison that are homeless  
- Number and percentage of people being discharged from prison that have a benefits check  
- Number of referrals to the Spring Service  
- Number and percentage of people engaging with the Spring service for 3 months or more. |
| People develop positive relationships and more opportunities to participate and contribute through education, employment and leisure activities. | Individual have made progress against the outcome. | LS/CMI evidence of impact and distance travelled  
- Feedback from service users after completion of CPO’s, release licences and other interventions |
| Individual’s resilience and capacity for change and self-management are enhanced. | Individual have made progress against the outcome. | Feedback from people on CPO’s following work with communities  
- LSCMI data  
- Number of short term prisoners carrying out unpaid work in the communities  
- Number of young people engaged with restorative justice  
- Feedback from service users after completion of CPO’s, release licences and other interventions |

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<th>completion of CPO’s, release licences and other interventions</th>
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<td>• Reoffending rates where available.</td>
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Appendix 1 – Glossary of terms and acronyms

**ABI:** (*acronym*) **Alcohol Brief Interventions:** Short, evidence-based, structured conversation about alcohol consumption with a patient/client that seeks in a non-confrontational way to motivate and support the individual to think about and/or plan a change in their drinking behaviour in order to reduce their consumption and/or risk of harm.

**ASBVO:** (*acronym*) **Anti-Social Behaviour and Violent Offenders:** Monitoring Group for anti-social behaviour and violent offenders in Midlothian consisting of Midlothian Anti-Social Behaviour team, housing and social work departments, Police Scotland, private housing associations, NHS Lothian, Scottish Fire and Rescue Service, Scottish Children’s Reporter (not necessarily present) and Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (not necessarily present)

**BREEAM:** (*acronym*) **Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method:** Sustainability assessment method for planning projects, infrastructure and buildings. It addresses a number of lifecycle stages such as New Construction, Refurbishment and In-Use.

**Caledonian System:** Available to participating local authorities, it offers an integrated approach to working with men convicted of domestic abuse related offences on a programme to reduce their re-offending while offering integrated services to women and children.

**CPO:** (*acronym*) **Community Payback Order:** Community based sentence imposed by courts following a criminal conviction. May contain a number of requirements as set out in the legislation, taking into account how compatible the requirements are with each other. This may include unpaid work or other activity requirement, offender supervision requirement, compensation requirement, programme requirement, mental health treatment requirement, drug treatment requirement, residence requirement and/or conduct requirement.

**DTTO:** (*acronym*) **Drug Treatment and Testing Order:** Community-based sentence imposed by courts where someone's offending is clearly linked to problem drug misuse. A supervising officer, nurse and other support staff will develop an individual action plan to offer the affected individual the opportunity to address their drug problem in order to reduce the risk of further offending and harm.

**Electronic Monitoring:** Community-based court disposal option enabling people with convictions to serve their whole sentence or part of their sentence in the community while being subject to an element of control through the use of tracking by radio frequency technology.

**EMORS:** (*acronym*) **Edinburgh and Midlothian Offender Recovery Service:** A service delivered by lifeline to provide individual packages of recovery support to offenders across Edinburgh and Midlothian. The service works with individuals to build and develop recovery capital, help service users to move away from problematic substance use and other issues that increase the likelihood of re-offending.
**Fearless:** Website where young people can access non-judgemental information and advice about crime and criminality while offering a secure, anonymous space to report an offence.

**Fresh Start:** Midlothian-based arrest referral service providing support for adults who find themselves charged with an offence or may have previous convictions. The service offers person-centric care planning for complex needs.

**LS/CMI: (acronym) Level of Service/Case Management Inventory:** Criminal Justice Social Work assessment tool that measures the risk and need factors of late adolescent and adult offenders. It is used to aid professionals in the treatment planning and management of offenders who are given a supervision requirement as part of their court disposal.

**MAPPA: (acronym) Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements:** Process through which the Police, Criminal Justice Social Work and Prison Services work together with other agencies to manage the risks posed by violent and sexual offenders living in the community in order to protect the public.

**MELD: (acronym) Mid and East Lothian Drugs:** Agency providing locally accessible, confidential and non-judgemental services to promote recovery and reduce substance misuse-related harm to individuals, families and the wider community across Midlothian and East Lothian.

**MELDAP: (acronym) Mid and East Lothian Drugs and Alcohol Partnership:** Involves partnership working between Midlothian and East Lothian Councils, NHS Lothian, Lothian and Borders Police and the Voluntary Sector. Together the partners work to raise awareness of the work that is being done to reduce the harm caused to individuals, families and communities by the misuse of alcohol and drugs.

**Mental Wellbeing Access Point:** Service open to adults aged from 18-65, who live in and are registered with a GP in Midlothian, aiming to help people find how to access the support they need to keep well.

**Mentors in Violence Prevention:** A scheme to help tackle rape, dating violence, sexual harassment, bullying and other forms of violent and abusive behaviour. It operates in Scottish schools to give both men and women the skills to safely intervene and prevent violence.

**MFMC: (acronym) Moving Forward Making Changes:** Behavioural programme designed to provide treatment for men who commit sexual offences or offences with a sexual element as part of a Court Order or Post Custody License.

**MIDSAFE:** Independent, community organisation comprised of local residents that promote community safety in Midlothian.

**OMG: (acronym) Offender Management Group:** Multi-agency Midlothian and East Lothian committee established to ensure that the statutory responsibilities placed on local partner agencies for the assessment and management of risk posed by dangerous offenders are discharged effectively.

**RLO: (acronym) Restriction of Liberty Order:** A court order that requires a person to remain within their home at times specified by the court.
SBD: (acronym) **Secure By Design**: National police project focusing on the design and security for new and refurbished homes, commercial premises and car parks as well as the acknowledgement of quality security products and crime prevention projects. It supports the principles of ‘designing out crime’ through physical security and processes.

SMILE: (acronym) **Support to Maintain Independent Living Effectively**: A joint initiative between the Public Protection Office, Women’s Aid East and Midlothian, Police Scotland and NHS Lothian. The service is available to women who have been affected by domestic abuse to improve employability or provide support for a substance misuse issue.

Spring: Midlothian based support service aimed at women with multiple and complex needs and/or who have been involved in, or who are at risk of, offending. Clients receive access to a physical and mental health assessment as well as support for emotional issues, offending behaviour work (where relevant) and alcohol/drug interventions.

THN: (acronym) **Take Home Naloxene**: National programme which involves Naloxone (pharmaceutical drug which can temporarily reverse the effects of an opiate overdose) being provided to those thought to be at risk.

**Universal Credit**: Single monthly payment for people in or out of work. Its impending rollout will replace many of the current benefit types and tax credits.

**Unpaid Work**: Community based court disposal and most frequently used of the Community Payback Order requirements. Involves the individual providing a service designed to provide payback to the community and/or develop skills to reduce the risk of repeat offending. (note Unpaid Work is capitalised to differentiate from other unpaid work placements)

**VAWG**: (acronym) **Violence against Women and Girls**: National strategy and priority of the Scottish Government with the aim to protect women and girls from violence, and support victims and survivors of sexual violence.

**YOI**: (acronym) **Young Offenders Institution**: National holding facility for young offenders aged between 16 - 21 years of age.